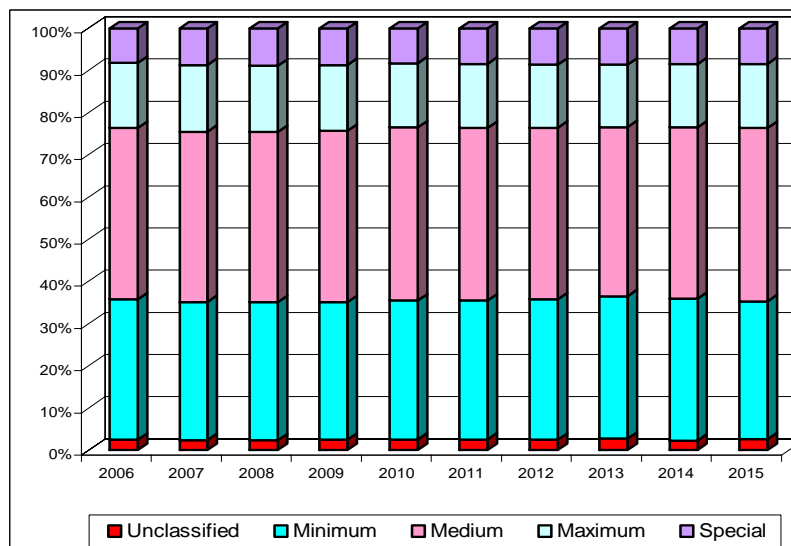


KANSAS SENTENCING COMMISSION

TEN-YEAR CUSTODY CLASSIFICATION PROJECTIONS

FY 2006 through FY 2015



October 2005

KANSAS SENTENCING COMMISSION
TEN-YEAR PRISON POPULATION PROJECTIONS
BY
CUSTODY CLASSIFICATION LEVEL AND GENDER
FY 2006 THROUGH FY 2015

Introduction

As with previous year forecasts, the Kansas Sentencing Commission develops two separate prison population forecasts each fiscal year. The first forecast projects the total number of prison beds needed by the state during a ten-year forecast period. This is the Prophet Simulation Model or the baseline projections. The second projection specifies the specific types of beds required by the state. This is the Custody Classification Simulation Model or the custodial classification projection. The custodial classification projection addresses the types of beds that the state needs for the total number of beds projected in the baseline projection. This includes the number of maximum, medium, minimum, special management and unclassified beds needed to accommodate the inmate population. This year's custodial classification projections include gender in the model. This is the third time that the Commission forecasts prison custodial classifications by gender. The model's extension to include gender provides even more detailed information for KDOC's custody management and planning. However, the more details contained in the model, the larger error rate it may contain.

The Sentencing Commission officially developed and released its first custodial classification projection for the Department of Corrections in 1999. This report represents the seventh custodial classification projection developed and released for the Department of Corrections by the Commission. The custodial classification projection is based upon the projected number of beds forecasted from the baseline projections derived from the Prophet Simulation Model. The same identification groups (severity levels, postrelease violators, etc.) used in the baseline model are incorporated in the classification model. The offenders' admission and release months remain constant; however, the lengths of stay are distributed according to the various classification events, including both scheduled and unscheduled classification hearings. Offenders are simulated through the classification model based upon the probabilities of the derived percentages from each classification event by specific identification groups. These lengths of stay and probabilities are based on the observed movement between custody levels. From the derived percentages, the classification beds are projected based upon the file created by the baseline model, known as the PSM file (Prisoner System Movement).

Assumed within the Custody Classification Simulation methodology is a state of unchanging practice and policy into the future years. As with the based population projections, the custody projections are based on prior year's data along with any quantifiable inputs that would reflect changes in practice and policy. Beginning in mid FY 2006, however, we are aware that the Kansas Department of Corrections will be changing its method used to classify the inmate offender population. However, quantifiable data reflective of the totality of the impact of

this change, along with quantifying changes resulting from overrides to the custody system, are not available. Further, until the new system is in place and stabilizes with regard to practice and application, and until a history of system-wide data is available, the custody classification simulation likely will contain a much larger degree of error than in prior years. For this reason, the reader is advised to interpret the results contained herein with a degree of caution.

Methodology

The Custody Classification Simulation Model, similar to the Prophet Simulation Model, is based upon the most recent year's custodial classification data. Although very similar to the Prophet Simulation Model, the classification model does have some limitations. The classification model contains a very large number of prisoner movements, much larger than the prisoner movements simulated in the baseline model. In fact, the classification model uses two-prisoner movement's files, the base prisoner system movement (PSM) file, which is derived from the Prophet Simulation Model, and the classification movements file within the Department of Corrections classification system, to generate the various specific classification levels. Thus, the more frequent the reclassification event, the greater the probability of error. The accuracy of the classification projections is directly correlated with the accuracy of the total prison population projected by the Prophet Simulation Model and the validity and reliability of the classification data provided by the Department of Corrections. Any percentage of error in the projected baseline prison population projections will compound the error rate for the classification projections. Therefore, a five to ten percent error rate would be considered standard for the Custody Classification Simulation Model.

The Custody Classification Simulation Model requires three sets of data, which include the initial classification data, the current classification data, and any reclassification data during the preceding one-year period. The three sets of data utilized in the FY 2006 classification model include prison admissions, prison stock populations and prisoner releases during FY 2005. The initial classifications are calculated from the prison admission file based upon severity levels, law type (pre-guidelines versus guidelines) and gender. The current classifications by identification group (same as the initial classification) for each classification level are based upon the prison stock population on June 30, 2005. The reclassifications are calculated based upon aggregate data from the prison stock file and release file for the one-year period from July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2005. The reclassifications include all reclassification events during this specific fiscal year.

Two different types of lengths of stay (in months) are utilized in the classification model. Offenders who were admitted to prison for the first time and awaiting their initial classification are considered as unclassified. The waiting time between their admission dates to their initial classification hearing date is calculated based upon admission data during FY 2005. This length of stay is recorded as the unclassified length of stay and is based on the aggregated data. The second length of stay is calculated based upon the stock population and release data during FY 2005. This length of stay is considered the waiting time from a previous classification event to a reclassification event. This specific length of stay includes all the classification-hearing events and is also based upon aggregated identification groups.

Summary of Findings

As projected in the ten-year prison population projection simulation model, the end of FY 2006 forecasts the total prison population to reach 9,166 including 8,493 males and 673 females. Of the male population, it is projected that 205 unclassified beds, 2,711 minimum beds, 3,543 medium beds, 1,341 maximum beds, and 693 special management beds will be needed by the end of FY 2006. By the end of FY 2015, the end of the ten year forecast period, the male prison population is expected to reach 9,025. Of this population, it is projected that there will be 226 unclassified beds, 2,838 minimum beds, 3,806 medium beds, 1,406 maximum beds, and 749 special management beds needed.

Of the female population, it is projected that 25 unclassified beds, 334 minimum beds, 186 medium beds, 72 maximum beds, and 55 special management beds will be needed by the end of FY 2006. By the end of FY 2015, it is projected that there will be 25 unclassified beds, 351 minimum beds, 205 medium beds, 71 maximum beds, and 72 special management beds needed.

The overall custodial classification projections indicate that 230 unclassified beds, 3,729 minimum beds, 3,729 medium beds, 1,413 maximum beds and 748 special management beds are needed by the end of FY 2006. The total projected prison beds, by the end of FY 2015, will include 251 unclassified beds, 3,189 minimum beds, 4,011 medium beds, 1,477 maximum beds and 821 special management beds.

The percentage distributions of the custodial classifications in terms of types of beds needed demonstrate a significant difference between male and female. Females need 3.7% unclassified, 49.8% minimum, 27.6% medium, 10.7% maximum custody, and 8.2% special management beds by the end of FY 2006. Males need 2.4% unclassified, 31.9% minimum, 41.7% medium, 15.8% maximum custody, and 8.2% special management beds by the end of FY 2006. Over the ten-year forecasting period, minimum custody beds will increase by 143 beds, medium custody beds will increase by 282 beds, maximum beds will go up by 64 beds and special management beds will indicate an increase of 73 beds. Unclassified beds increase the least amount during the ten-year forecast period (21 beds).

**Overall Projected Ten-Year Prison Population by Custody Classification
FY 2006 through FY 2015**

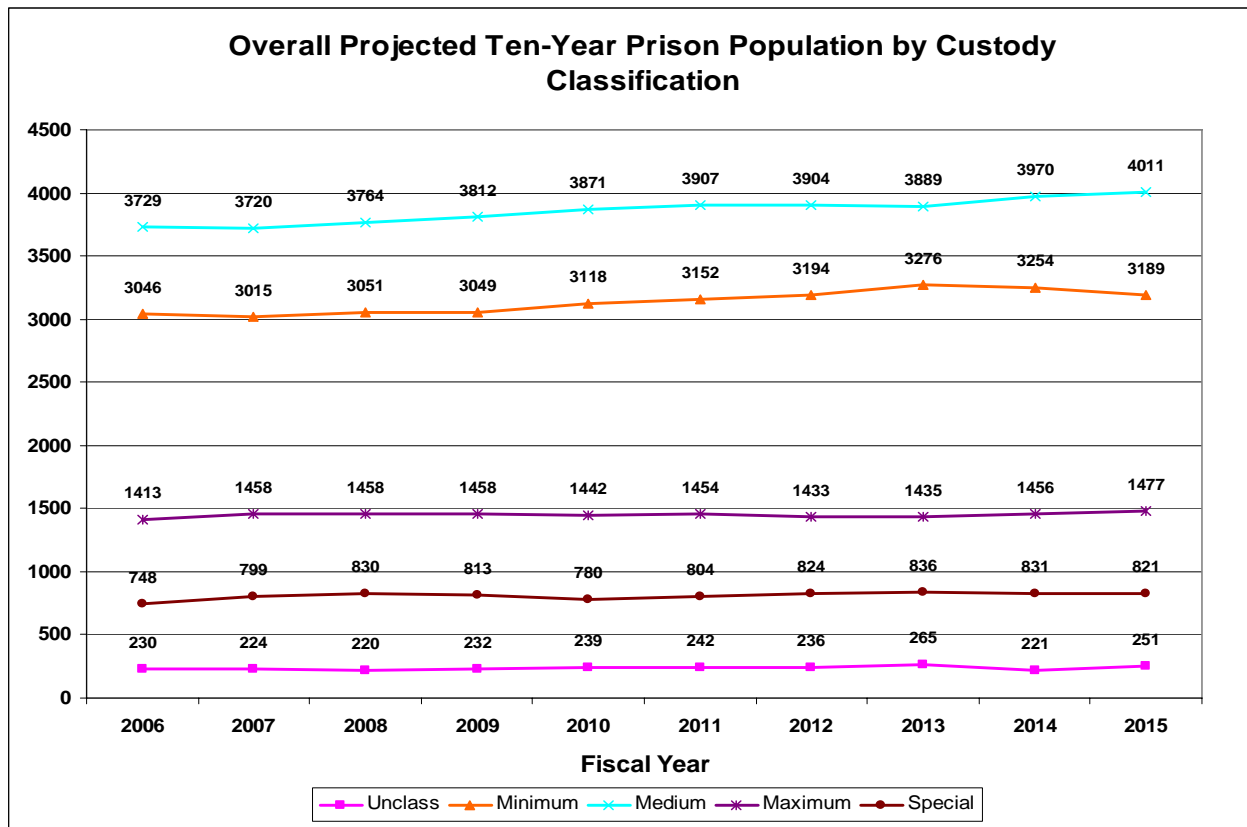
June 30, Each Year	Unclassified	Minimum	Medium	Maximum	Special	Total
2006	230	3046	3729	1413	748	9166
2007	224	3015	3720	1458	799	9216
2008	220	3051	3764	1458	830	9323
2009	232	3049	3812	1458	813	9364
2010	239	3118	3871	1442	780	9450
2011	242	3152	3907	1454	804	9559
2012	236	3194	3904	1433	824	9591
2013	265	3276	3889	1435	836	9701
2014	221	3254	3970	1456	831	9732
2015	251	3189	4011	1477	821	9749

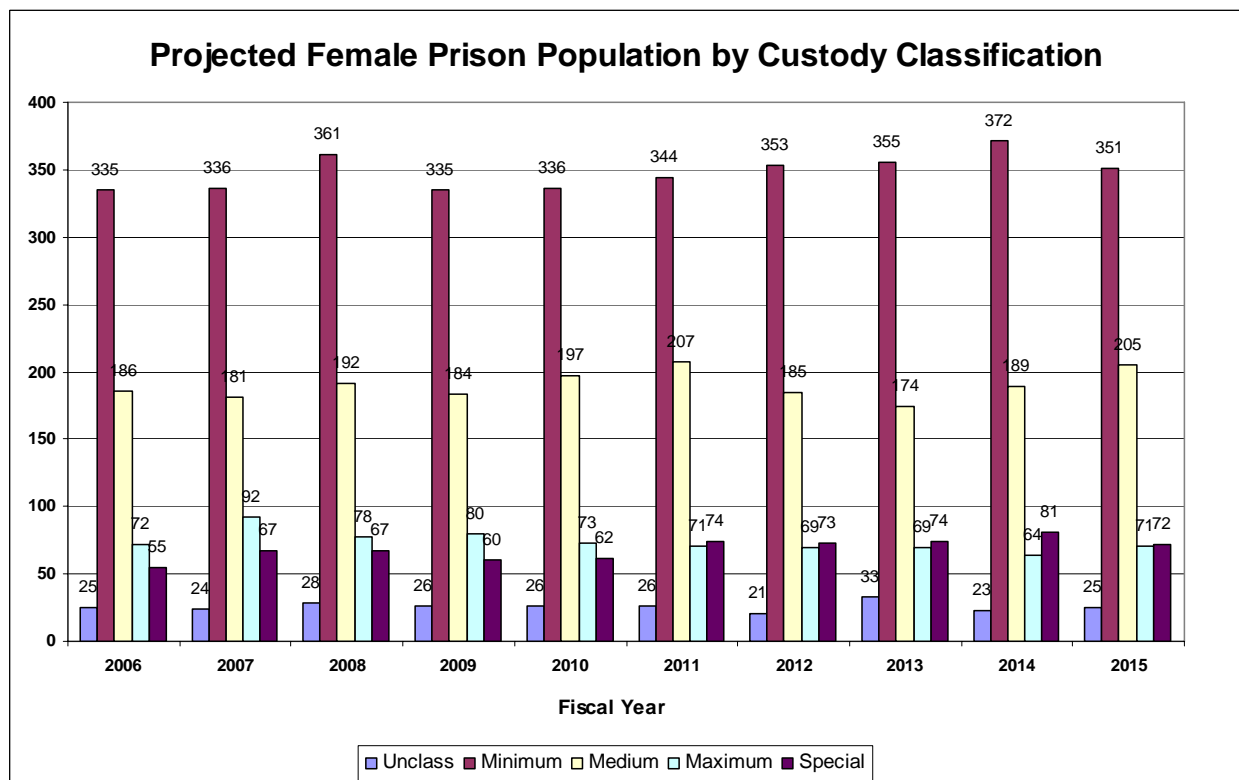
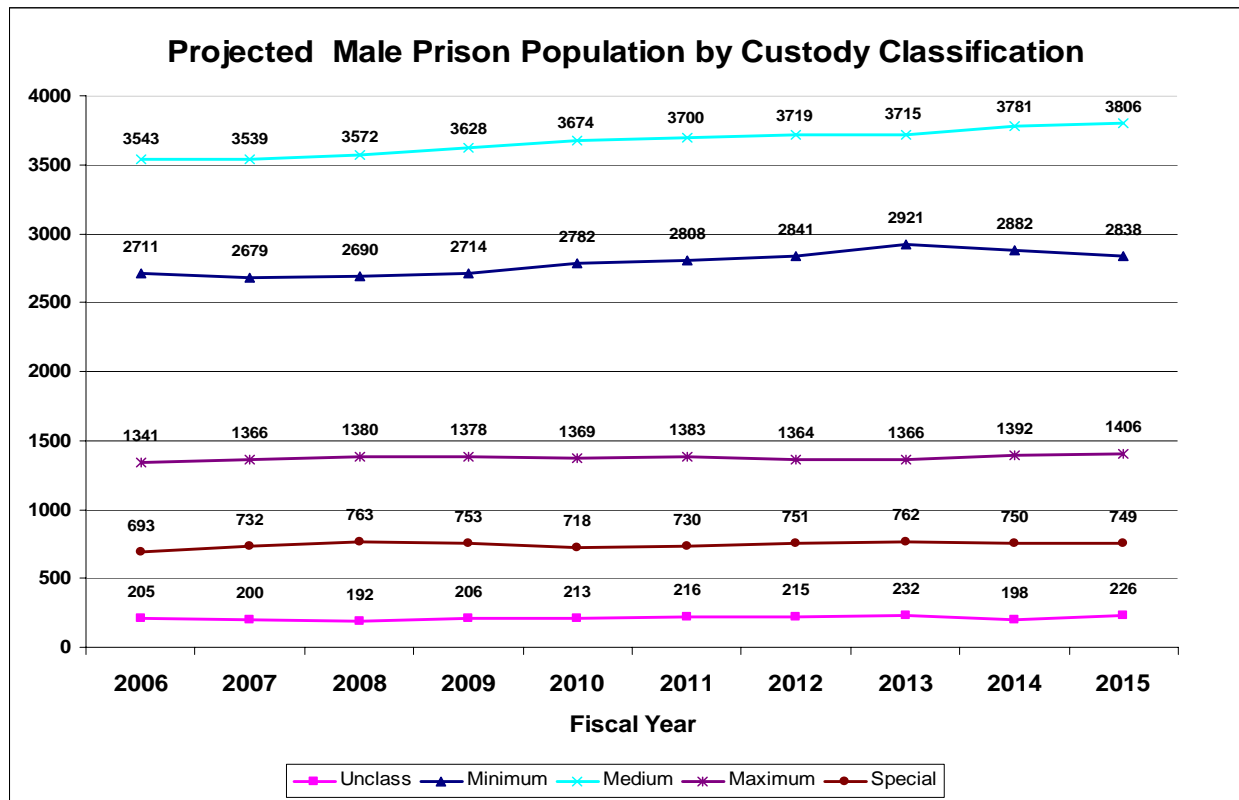
**Projected Male Prison Population by Custody Classification
FY 2006 through FY 2015**

June 30, Each Year	Unclassified	Minimum	Medium	Maximum	Special	Total
2006	205	2711	3543	1341	693	8493
2007	200	2679	3539	1366	732	8516
2008	192	2690	3572	1380	763	8597
2009	206	2714	3628	1378	753	8679
2010	213	2782	3674	1369	718	8756
2011	216	2808	3700	1383	730	8837
2012	215	2841	3719	1364	751	8890
2013	232	2921	3715	1366	762	8996
2014	198	2882	3781	1392	750	9003
2015	226	2838	3806	1406	749	9025

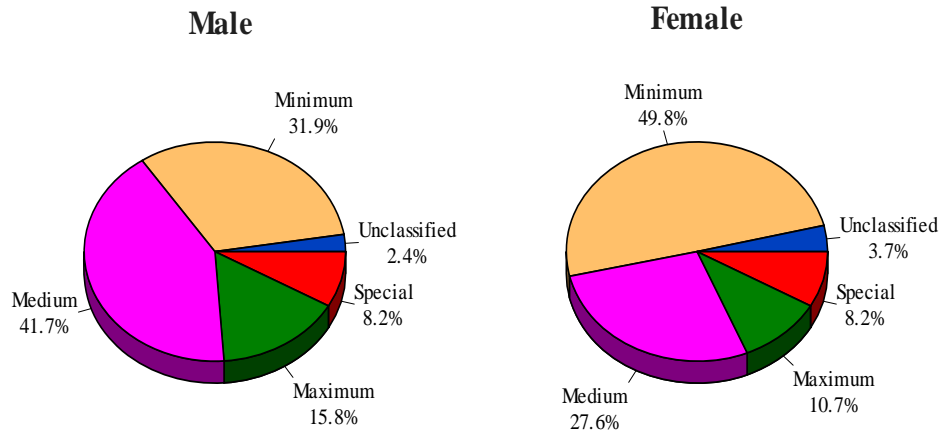
**Projected Female Prison Population by Custody Classification
FY 2006 through FY 2015**

June 30, Each Year	Unclassified	Minimum	Medium	Maximum	Special	Total
2006	25	335	186	72	55	673
2007	24	336	181	92	67	700
2008	28	361	192	78	67	726
2009	26	335	184	80	60	685
2010	26	336	197	73	62	694
2011	26	344	207	71	74	722
2012	21	353	185	69	73	701
2013	33	355	174	69	74	705
2014	23	372	189	64	81	729
2015	25	351	205	71	72	724





Projected Percentage Distribution of Custody Classification



Based on the projected prison population on June 30, 2006 (male = 8,493 and female = 673).